



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث
العلمي
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multiple-choice questions as a test about the comparative and
Superlative Forms of Adjectives

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Comparative and Superlative Forms of Adjectives

The main use of Adjective is to provide more information about things.

1- large: Manchester is a big city.

2- important: I have some big news!

Forming comparatives and superlatives

Use adjective + -er or more + adjective to make the comparative. Use more or less for longer adjectives.

The hotel is tall.

The hotel is taller than the office buildings.

The subway is convenient.

The subway is more convenient than the bus.

Today is the worst day I've had in a long time.

You play tennis better than I do.

This sweater is less expensive than that one.

The Superlative

Use the + adjective + -est or the most + adjective to make the superlative.

(the + adjective + -est or the most + adjective (use most or least for longer adjectives.)

The hotel is the tallest building in the city.

It is also the most modern.

This is the **least** expensive sweater in the store.

The subway is the fastest transport in the city.

It is also the most convenient.

Adjectives	Comparative	superlative
happy	happier	happiest
ugly		
new		
hot		
fit		
thin		
rude		

good		
bad		
young		
large		
cheap		
mean		
comfortable		
patient		
Beautiful		
generous		
dangerous		
careful		

Some Tips:

- We can adjust the difficulty of the test by changing the sentence complexity and the number of irregular comparative adjectives included.
- Consider adding a section on superlative adjectives (e.g., biggest, best) to further challenge students.
- We can use visuals, such as pictures or drawings, to help students understand the concepts.
- Encourage students to practice using comparative adjectives in their own writing.

By following these guidelines and customizing the test to your students' needs, we can create an effective assessment tool to evaluate their understanding of comparative adjectives.

Basic Questions (أسئلة أساسية):

- What is a comparative adjective?
- How do we form the comparative form of short adjectives?
- How do we form the comparative form of long adjectives?
- What is the role of "than" in comparative sentences?
- Can you give me some examples of irregular comparative adjectives?

multiple-choice questions as a test about the comparative adjectives:

Q/1 Choose the best answer for each question.

1. What is an adjective?
 - a) A word that names a person, place, or thing
 - b) A word that describes a noun
 - c) A word that shows action
 - d) A word that connects words or phrases
2. Which of the following is NOT an adjective?
 - a) Big
 - b) Run
 - c) Happy
 - d) Small
3. What is the adjective in the sentence "The red car is fast"?
 - a) Red
 - b) Car
 - c) Fast
 - d) Is

Section B: Comparative Adjectives

4. Comparative adjectives are used for?
 - a) describing
 - b) comparing
 - c) showing a sequence
 - d) expressing
5. Which is the comparative form of "big"?
 - a) Bigger
 - b) More big
 - c) Biiger
 - d) Most big
6. Which is the comparative form of "beautiful"?
 - a) More beautiful
 - b) Beautifuler
 - c) Most beautiful
 - d) Beautifulest
7. Which is the comparative form of "good"?
 - a) Gooder
 - b) More good
 - c) Better
 - d) Best

8. Which sentence uses a comparative adjective correctly?

- a) The cat is more faster than the dog.
- b) This book is interesting than that one.
- c) My house is bigger than yours.
- d) She is the most tallest girl in the class

9. Which word is used to compare two things?

- More
- Than
- Very
- Most

10. To form the comparative of most one-syllable adjectives, we add:

- a) -er
- b) -est
- c) more
- d) most

11. Which is the comparative form of "good"?

- a) Gooder
- b) Better
- c) More good
- d) Most good

12. Which is the comparative form of "beautiful"?

- a) Beautifuler
- b) More beautiful
- c) Most beautiful
- d) Beautyfullest

13. Which adjective does not follow the usual rule for forming comparatives?

- a) Big b) Bad c) Tall d) Happy

14. "Than" is usually used to:

a) Compare two things b) Describe one thing c) Show possession d) Express a wish

15. "Older" is the comparative form of:

a) Old b) Elder c) Eldest d) More old

16. "Than" is usually followed by a:

a) Noun b) Verb c) Adjective d) Pronoun

10-30: Provide sentences with blanks and ask students to choose the correct comparative adjective from a list of options. For example:

1. This book is _____ than that one. (interesting, more interesting, most interesting)
2. My brother is _____ than me. (tall, taller, tallest)
3. The weather today is _____ than yesterday. (cold, colder, coldest)
4. This movie is _____ than the last one. (bad, worse, worst)
5. This cake is _____ than that one. (sweet, sweeter, sweetest)
6. My house is _____ than yours. (big, bigger, biggest)
7. She is _____ than her sister. (old, older, oldest)
8. This problem is _____ than the last one. (difficult, more difficult, most difficult)
9. The red car is _____ than the blue car. (fast, faster, fastest)
10. This bag is _____ than that one. (heavy, heavier, heaviest)
11. The weather today is _____ than yesterday. (hotter, more hot, hotter)
12. This book is _____ than that one. (interesting, more interesting, most interesting)
13. My brother is _____ than me. (tall, taller, tallest)
14. The red car is _____ than the blue car. (fast, faster, fastest)
15. This cake is _____ than that one. (sweet, sweeter, sweetest)
16. This problem is _____ than the last one. (difficult, more difficult, most difficult)
17. The weather today is _____ than yesterday. (cold, colder, coldest)
18. She is _____ than her sister. (old, older, oldest)
19. My house is _____ than yours. (big, bigger, biggest)
20. This bag is _____ than that one. (heavy, heavier, heaviest)
21. This cake is _____ than that one. (sweet, sweeter, more sweet)
22. My brother is _____ than me. (tall, taller, more tall)
23. This movie is _____ than the last one. (bad, worse, more bad)